

S/233/62/000/003/010/010
I045/I242

AUTHOR: Kerimbekov, M.B.

TITLE: Studies of the fluctuation of the sun's image

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk Azorbaydzhanskoy SSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh i tekhnicheskikh nauk, no.3, 1962, 133-136

TEXT: The statistical investigation was made by means of structural functions first introduced in the works of Kolmogorov (Ref.1: DAN USSR, 30, 299, 1941 and Ref.2: DAN USSR, 32, 19, 1941). There is no interdependence between the deviations in the time interval of 0.03 sec. No periodical component of the fluctuation was found. The spectral density of the fluctuation decreases with increasing frequency, which supports the hypothesis of the break-up of large inhomogeneities into small elements. There are 6 figures.

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KERIMBEKOV, M.B.

Study of the wavering of the solar image. Izv. AN Azerb.
SSR.Ser. fiz.-mat. i tekhnauk no.3:133-136 '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Astronomy—Observations)

KERIMBEKOV, M.B.; GASHIMZADE, M.U.

Study of the blinking of stars. Izv. AN Azerb. SSR. Ser.
fiz.-mat. i tekhn. nauk no.2:61-64 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

KERIMBEKOV, Yo.B.

Pulmonary gas exchange and respiration in Auliyo-Ata breed
cows during the summer grazing season. Uzb. biol. zhur. 9
no. 6:33-36 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zhivotnovodstva Mini-
sterstva sel'skogo khozyaystva UzSSR.

KERIMGAZIYEV, E.

S/003/60/000/009/001/001
B019/B054

AUTHOR: Frankl', F. I., Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, Professor

TITLE: Discussion of Problems of Hydroaerodynamics and Mathematical Physics

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vysshey shkoly, 1960, No. 9, pp. 47-48

TEXT: A Conference on Hydroaerodynamics and Mathematical Physics was held at Nal'chik in May 1960 on the initiative of the fiziko-matematicheskii fakul'tet Kabardino-Balkarskogo universiteta (Department of Physics and Mathematics of the Kabardino-Balkarian University). Fourteen reports were delivered at the Conference by delegates of five higher institutes of learning and scientific institutes of the Northern Caucasus, as well as of three higher institutes of learning from other oblast' and Republics. The reports by Professor F. I. Frankl' and Senior Teacher I. N. Lanin (Kabardino-Balkarian University) on "The Flow Around Profiles With a Local Supersonic Zone Ending in a Compression"

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Discussion of Problems of Hydroaerodynamics
and Mathematical Physics

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Shock¹, by Professor S. V. Fal'kovich of Saratovskiy universitet⁶ (Saratov University) on "The Integrals of the Chaplygin Equation With Singular Points on the Parabolic Line", and Senior Teacher E. Kerimgaziyev of Kirgizskiy universitet (Kirgiz University) on "The Application of the Straight-line Method to Certain Boundary-value Problems in the Theory of Transsonic Currents" dealt with the theory of transsonic currents. Problems of theoretical meteorology were dealt with in the report by L. N. Gutman, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, of the Kabardino-Balkarskoye otdeleniye Instituta prikladnoy geofiziki AN SSSR (Kabardino-Balkarian Branch of the Institute of Applied Geophysics of the AS USSR) ("On the Theory of fronts"). Docent B. Ya. Slobodov of the Stavropol'skiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (Stavropol' Agricultural Institute) dealt with "Some Problems of Hydrodynamics Within the General Theory of Atmospheric Circulations". Mal'bakhov, Student of the Kabardino-Balkarian University, held a report on "The Vertical Structure of Monsoons". M. Zhekamukhov and N. Arkabayev, Post-graduate Students of the Kabardino-Balkarian University, offered "Examples of the Rotation of Cosmic Gas Masses" and "The Model of a Star

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Discussion of Problems of Hydroaerodynamics
and Mathematical Physics

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as Steady Radial Flow of Gas Particles and Photon Gas". A. Abdyldayev, Post-graduate Student of the Kabardino-Balkarian University, in his report dealt with "Some Problems of the Plane-parallel Flow of Heavy Liquids in Channels". Senior Teacher V. I. Men'shikova of the Stavropol'skiy pedagogicheskiy institut (Stavropol' Pedagogical Institute) delivered a report on "Semi-inverse Methods in the Theory of Motion of Ground Water With a Free Surface". Problems of mathematical physics were dealt with in three reports by Senior Teacher I. M. Karasev of the Kabardino-Balkarian University, Docent F. G. Baranovskiy of the Severoosetinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut (North Osetian Pedagogical Institute), and Docent Ye. I. Nesig of the Stavropol' Pedagogical Institute. Docent V. N. Karp of the Odesskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Odessa Polytechnic Institute) dealt with the theory of oscillations. Special attention was paid to a report by Professor S. F. Fal'kovich who suggested a greatly improved method of calculating transsonic currents, to a report by Professor L. N. Gutman who suggested an interesting solution to one of the most important problems of local meteorological phenomena, and to a report by N. Arkabayev who gave an ingenious explanation of an important astrophysical

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Discussion of Problems of Hydroaerodynamics
and Mathematical Physics

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phenomenon.

ASSOCIATION: Kabardino-Balkarskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Kabardino-Balkarian State University)

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Card 4/4

KERIMGAZIYEV, E. (Frunze)

Using the straight-line method in solving problems of subsonic
flow about airfoils with a supersonic zone terminating with
a shock wave. Inzh, zhur. 1 no. 3: 75-85 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Aerodynamics) (Shock waves)

KERIMGAZIYEV, E.

Dissertation defended at the Institute of Mechanics for the academic degree of Candidate of Physicomathematical Sciences:

"Streamlining of Wing Profile by the Subsonic Stream of Gas From the Local Supersonic Zone Terminating in a Direct Jump in Compression."

Vestnik Akad Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

AUTHOR: Kerimi, K. SOV/165-58-6-11/24

TITLE: About the Question of the Origin and the Native Character of the Turkmenian Theater in the Soviet Era

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Turkmenskoy SSR, 1958, Nr 6, pp 84-92 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Before union with Russia, there were only folk-singers and story-tellers in Turkmenistan and also certain plays and traditions as forms of expression in folk art. The occasional appearance of Russian troupes in the pre-revolutionary era was not able to exercise any effect due to the cultural backwardness. The first theatrical circles were formed in the schools and youth organizations only after the civil war. The first permanent Russian dramatic theater together with a Turkmenian studio was organized in Ashkhabad in the year 1926, where women also made their appearance for the first time, and which later produced the best Turkmenian actors. The national Turkmenian theater then, came into being leaning upon the Russian and not directly from the elements of the permanent folk art at hand. These, of course, were employed by later dramatists and composers in great measure so that, then, a folk-like and lively theater was able

Card 1/2

KERIM-ZADE, KYAMIL GUSEYN OGLY

The Action of Deresinated Naphthalene on the Immunological Reactivity of an Organism." Cand Med Sci, Azerbaydzhan State Medical Inst, 24 Dec 54.
(BR, 22 Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

KERIMKHANOV, S.U., kand.sel'skokhoz. nauk

Using mineral fertilizers in eroded soils. Zemledelie 25 no.7:82-83
Jl '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Dagestanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo kho-
zyaystva.

(Fertilizers and manures)

KERIMKHANOV, S. U., Cand. Agri. Sci. (diss) "Development of Processes of Erosion of Soils on Klinsko-Dmitrovskiy Ridge and Control Measures Against It," Moscow, 1961, 21 pp. (All-Union Sci. Res. Inst. Fertilizers and Soil Cultivation) 150 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 279).

KERIMKHANOV, S.U., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Strip packing of snow diminishes soil erosion. Zemledelie
25 no.1:44-46 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Snow) (Soil preservation)

KERIMKHANOV, S.U.

Soil erosion in the forest-steppe belt of southern Daghestan.

Pochvovedenie no.5:57-62 My '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Dagestanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva.

KERIMKHANOV, S.Y.

Spring erosion on differently located fields of the Klinsko-Dmitrovsckaya Ridge. Pochvovedenie no.11:88-93 N '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V.Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Klinsko-Dmitrovskaya Ridge—Erosion)

CA KERIMOV, A.

11D

Biochemical study of subtropical fruit trees of Azer-
baidzhan. A. Kerimov. *Bull. Applied Botany, Genetics
Plant Breeding* (U. S. S. R.) Ser. 3, No. 3, 425-47 (in
English 347-8)(1934).—Sugar in the juice of cultivated
pomegranates varies from 11 to 18%, citric acid from
0.4 to 5.0%. Wild growing varieties contain 12 to 18%
sugar and up to 8 or 9% citric acid. The sugar content

in olives decreases as the ripening progresses with a slight
increase again when the olives are overripe. The oil
content increases steadily up to the time of complete
ripening; it decreases upon overripening. The acid no.
decreases with ripening; the I no. rapidly decreases with
ripening, but when completely ripe it increases slightly.
The oil content of 23 varieties analyzed shows a fluctua-
tion from 27 to 50% of the dry wt. The oil content of
almonds grown in the Apsheron district goes up to 66%
(with English summary the figure is 80%) against 61%
of the Crimean almond. The oil content of pistachio in
the same district was found to be 62% against 55% in
those of Middle Asia. J. S. Joffe

KERIMOV, A.A.

Tectonics and oil potential of the Karamar'yan Upland [in Azerbaijani
with summary in Russian]. Azerb. neft. khoz. 37 11:11-14 N '58.

(MIRA 12:3)

(Karamar'yan Upland--Petroleum geology)

KERIMOV, A.A.

Problems related to the lithofacies and division of sediments of the Akchagyl stage in the Girdymanchay-Turianchy interfluve (Adzhinour region). Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 2 no.8: 9-12 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii im. M. Azizbekova.
(Adzhinour region--Geology, Stratigraphic)

KERIMOV, A.A.

Stratigraphic scale of continental Ushtal' and Ivanovka series in the Adzhinour. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 3 no.8:3-9 '60.
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii imeni M.Azizbekova.
(Adzhinour region—Geology, Stratigraphic)

KERIMOV, A.A.

Nature and history of the development of the Kodzhashen-Geokchay
tectonic fault. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; nef't i gaz 3 no.12:9-14
'60. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nef'ti i khimii imeni M. Azizbekova.
(Caucasus--Faults (Geology))

KERIMOV, A.A.

Role of the Kodzhashen-Geokchay thrust in the division of the
Adzhinour area into oil and gas regions. Azerb.neft.khoz. 39
no.9:1-3 S'60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Adzhinour region—Petroleum geology)

(Adzhinour region—Gas, Natural—Geology)

KERIMOV, A. A. Cand Geol-Min Sci -- "Geological structure
and prospects of ~~the oil-bearing capacity~~ ^{*petroleum-bearing*} of the territory
between ~~the~~ ^{*the*} Davabatanchay and Turianchay Rivers." (Neogen foothills
of the southern ~~activity~~ ^{*slope*} of the Greater Caucasus). Baku,
1961. (Joint Council of Azerbaydzhan Inst of ~~oil~~ ^{*Petroleum*} and Chem
im M. Azizbekov and Insts and Instituts ^{*ion*} of Acad Sci AzSSR on
Geol-Min Sci) (KL, 8-61, 234)

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KERIMOV, A.A.

Waves in the sea in the Neftyanje Kamni region. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.
Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.5:163-172 '60. (MIRA 14:5)
(Neftyanje Kamni region--Waves)

KERIMOV, A.A.; KOSHINSKIY, S.D.

Wind conditions in the eastern part of the Apsheron region. Izv.AN
Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog.nauk i nefti. no.4:107-116 '61.

(MIRA 15:1)

(Apsheron Peninsula--Winds--Meteorology)

NAZIROV, R. K.; IBRAGIMOV, A. M.; YERIMOV, A. A.

Hydrometeorological characteristics of the Zyrya-more region.

Uch. zap. AGU. Geol.-geog. ser. no.1:79-86 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Apsheon Peninsula)
(Hydrometeorology)

KERIMOV, A.A.; CHOMAKOV, D.B.

Calculating the parameters of sea waves caused by wind in the
Neftyanyye Kamni region. Izv.AN Azerb.SSR.Ser.geol.-geog.nauk
1 nefti no.4:133-143 '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Neftyanyye Kamni region--Waves)

VELIYEV, Kh.A.; KERIMOV, A.A.; ALIYEV, B.A.

Wind and wave conditions in the Peschanyy Island region. Uch.-
zap.AGU. Geol.-geog.ser. no.6:107-117 '61. (MIRA 16:1)
(Peschanyy Island--Winds) (Peschanyy Island--Waves)

15-57-12-17204
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 12,
p 68 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Sultanov, R. G., Kerimov, A. D.

TITLE: Dacites and Andesites in the Belokany Region of
Azerbaidzhan (Datsity i andezity v Belokanskom rayone
Azerbaydzhana--in Azerbaidzhan)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Azerb. un-t., 1956, Nr 12, pp 55-64

ABSTRACT: Dense light gray rocks with phenocrysts of quartz and
feldspar--dacites and andesites--have been recognized
in the mountainous part of the Belokany region (at the
promontory on the left bank of the Mazymchay, at the
highway curve, and on the southern slopes of the peaks
of Malaya and Bol'shaya Gubakha). The rocks were in-
truded along faults. The dacites were intruded in an
earlier phase of intrusive activity, apparently in the
Miocene. The andesites were intruded along the same

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15-57-12-17204
Dacites and Andesites in the Belokany Region (Cont.)

fault zone in Apsheron time or somewhat later. After these in-
trusions, but before the Quaternary, there was a time of hydro-
thermal activity and quartz veins were formed, cutting the dacites
and andesites, and, probably, giving rise to the thermal springs in
this region (at the village of Elisu and others). The dacites are
apparently derivatives of the granodiorites in the upper reaches of
the Akhtychay.

Card 2/2

O. V. Bryzgalin

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,
p 58 (USSR) 15-57-2-1582

AUTHOR: Kerimov, A. D.

TITLE: Dike Rocks of the Mekhmana Granitoidal Intrusion
(Zhil'nyye porody mekhmaninskoy granitoidnoy intruzii)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN AzerbSSR, 1956, Vol 12, Nr 4, pp 265-269

ABSTRACT: The Mekhmana Lower Cretaceous granitoidal intrusion is situated in the eastern part of Nagornyy Karabakh, Azerbaidzhan. The main mass of this intrusion is hornblende-biotite tonalite and hornblende quartz diorite (about 90 percent of the area). Other rocks are biotite banatites and quartz diorites in the marginal areas and hornblende diorites in the central part. The rocks are characterized by a moderate saturation in SiO_2 and in alkalis, with a considerable predominance of Na_2O over K_2O and abundant alkaline-

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Inst. Geology AS Azer SSR

Dike Rocks of the Mekhmana Granitoidal Intrusion (Cont.)

15-57-2-1582

earth components. The primary magma for the entire intrusive complex was apparently tonalitic. The dike rocks (rocks of the second phase of intrusion) originated principally in the following subphases: 1) intrusion of micropegmatitic granodiorites, granodiorite porphyries, quartz diorite porphyries, and, rarely, pegmatite-aplites,, confined to north-south fractures that dip at angles from 70° to 90° , rarely 50° to 60° ; 2) intrusion of quartz-free diorite porphyrites, plagioclase and hornblende porphyrites, rarely malchites, localized in fractures in the intrusion and in the country rocks, and generally trending northwesterly and dipping steeply; 3) intrusions of spessartite, odinite, rarely in fractures with a northwesterly or westerly strike, and commonly having an arcuate form; and 4) intrusions of quartz diorite porphyrites, showing greisenization, occurring in northwesterly trending dikes, and pegmatite-aplites, forming short lenses with quartz veinlets and disseminations of hematite. The quartz diorite porphyrites showing greisenization are characterized by a large content of muscovite and apatite.

Card 2/2

S. P. B.

15-57-4-4448

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
pp 59-60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: ~~Kerimov, A. D.~~

TITLE: The Petrochemical Characteristics of the Mekhmana
Granitic Intrusion (Petrokhimicheskaya kharakteristika
Mekhmaninskoy granitoidnoy intruzii)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. AN AzSSR, 1956, Vol 12, Nr 7, pp 479-483

ABSTRACT: The Mekhmana granitic intrusion is situated in the
basins along the middle courses of the Terter and
Khachinchay Rivers (the Mardakert and Agdam regions
of Azerbaïdzhan). The intrusive complex formed in two
phases: 1) the principal intrusive mass; and 2) a dike
phase with separate subphases of intrusions and small
masses (apophyses of the principal intrusion). Horn-
blende-biotite tonalite and hornblende quartz diorite
(more than 90 percent) are the most abundant varieties
in the principal mass. Subordinate types are biotite

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530001-2"

The Petrochemical Characteristics of the Mekhmana (Cont.)

banatite and quartz diorite in the border parts of the mass and
hornblende diorite in the central parts. All these varieties grade
into each other. The author furnishes data on the chemical compo-
sition of the rocks (see Table) and recalculates these into numeri-
cal characteristics according to A. N. Zavaritskiy. The petro-
chemical diagrams are discussed in detail. The author believes
that all the separate rocks of the single Mekhmana complex were
produced by petrochemical specialization of the magma. This process
occurred during assimilation of the country rocks (porphyrites,
tuffs, tuffaceous rocks, etc.) by the intruding acid magma.

Card 2/4

KERIMOV, A. D.: *Card* ~~Master~~ Geolog-Mineralo Sci (diss) -- "The petrography and ore content of the Makhmana granitoid intrusive". Baku, 1958. 11 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Azerb Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Inst im M. Azizbekov), 150 copies (KL, No 5, 1959, 145)

ABDULLAYEV, R.N.; AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A.; BAYRAMALIEVLI, E.T.; KASHEAT, M.A.;
KERIMOV, A.D.; KERIMOV, G.I.; MUSTAFABEYLI, M.A.; SITEKOVSKIY, I.N.;
SHIRVANZADE, I.A.; SHIKHALIEVLI, E.Sh.; EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.

Principal metallogenetic characteristics of Azerbaijan [with summary
in English]. Sov. geol. 1 no.4:98-110 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Geologicheskiy institut AN AzerSSR.
(Azerbaijan--Ore deposits)

BAYRAMALIBEYLI, E.T.; KERIMOV, A.D.

Recent data on the ore resources of lower Pliocene extrusions
in the Nakhichevan ~~folded area~~. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17 no. 8:697-
700 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR Sh. A
Azizbekovym.

(Norashen region--Ore deposits)

KERIMOV, A.D.

Conditions governing the formation and distribution of barite and
sulfide-barite deposits in Azerbaijan. Izv. AN Azerb.SSR. Ser.
geol.-geog.nauk i nefti no.3:21-31 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KERIMOV, A.D.

Barytes of Azerbaijan and their utilization in industry. Za tekhn.
prog. 3 no.10:28-31 0 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Institut geologii imeni I.M.Gubkina AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.

KERIMOV, A.D.

Basic types of lead-zinc deposits in Azerbaijan. Izv.AN
Azerb.SSR. Ser.geol.-geog.nauk no.2:23-31 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530001-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530001-2"

Kerimov, A.D.
KERIMOV, A.D.

Effect of mineral fertilizers on the biochemical composition of
different wheat varieties in Azerbaijan [in Azerbaijani with summary
in Russian]. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 13 no.8:893-900 '57. (MLRA 10:9)
(Azerbaijan--Wheat) (Fertilizers and manures)

KERIMOV, A.D.; AKHMEDOVA, S.M.

Biochemical study of promising corn varieties raised in Azerbaijan.
Trudy Inst. gen. i sel. AN Azerb. SSR 1:143-156 '59.

(MIRA 13:3)

(Azerbaijan--Corn (Maize)--Varieties)

KERIMOV, A.G.

118-58-5-10/18

AUTHOR: Skvirskiy, M.S., and Kerimov, A.G., Engineers

TITLE: Mounting-Crane-Ships in the Construction of Off-Shore Oil Wells (Kranovyye montazhnyye suda v stroitel'stve morskikh neftepromyslov)

PERIODICAL: Mekhanizatsiya Trudoyemkikh i Tyazhelykh Rabot, 1958, Nr 5, pp 31 - 33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Because of the inconvenience in laying pile foundations for off-shore oil wells, Engineer L.A. Mezhlumov suggested using large sectional block foundations type LAM, with a distance of 8 x 8 meters between the leg axes. These sections are placed on the sea bottom by crane ships of the type "Azmor-neft", supplied with 2 derrick-cranes, installed on the deck amidships. The cranes, with a lifting capacity of 40 tons, have a maximum lifting height of the hook, 22 m from water level. The boom's turning angle is 210°. The operation zone of both cranes overlap each other on the ship's deck. Now that the mounting crane ship "Azerbaydzhan" has been put into service, it is possible to increase the size and weight of the sections. The expenditure of metal for one off-shore

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Mounting-Crane-Ships in the Construction of Off-Shore Oil Wells

foundation has considerably decreased. The ship has a barge of the type "Izmail", 123 m in length and 16.8 m wide which serves as a floating base. Amidships, a 60 t crane is installed. The weight of the foundation section increases as the water deepens, and this 60 t crane is insufficient for the transportation of such large foundation sections. The mounting ship "50 let KPSS", with a 100 t crane used in such a case, consists of 2 coupled barges of the type "Ul'yanovsk". The ship's length is 103.5 m, the beam is 35 m. The universal swing crane is situated amidships of one of the barges, the second barge is intended for loading. However, the crane's hook cannot reach sufficiently high and the drum's cable is not long enough to place the deep-water foundation. In June 1957, the mounting ship "Ordzhonikidzenef't", rebuilt from the "Ul'yanovsk" type barge, was put into service. She has a 50 t universal full-swing crane with a dipping arm. The maximum lifting height of the main hook is 43 m from the deck, the maximum overhang from the cranes turning axis is 35.2 m. The crane is in the prow of the barge and the entire deck

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Mounting-Crane-Ships in the Construction of Off-Shore Oil Wells

from the crane to the stern superstructures is available for loading purposes. The ship is equipped with slides (sklizzy) on which the sections are placed across the ship; the ends protrude overboard. The "Ordzhonikidze" is able to carry out work with large-size metal structures which cannot be handled by the other crane ships of the Caspian Sea. By means of this crane ship, a dismantling of a 41 m derrick was carried out at the sea foundation without dismantling, transported to another part of the sea and fixed to a new sea foundation. The "Ordzhonikidze" also has 2 auxiliary cranes. The first auxiliary has a capacity of 10 t, the hook has a maximum overhanging length and its lifting speed is considerably higher than that of the main hoist. There is 1 schematic drawing and 2 photos.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3 1. Cranes (Shipborne)-Applications 2. Oil wells-USSR

ALIKHANOV, F.N.; ARUSHANOV, N.A.; AKHUNDOV, V.Yu.; ALIZADE, M.A.; AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A.; FAGIROV, M.A.; VEZIROV, S.A.; VOLOBUYEV, V.R.; EKKILOV, F.M.; GADZHIYEV, H.M.; GUSEYNOV, D.M.; GUSEYNOV, I.A.; DADASHEV, E.K.; DADASHZADE, M.A.; DALIN, M.A.; ISKENDEROV, M.A.; KAZIYEV, M.A.; KARAYEV, A.I.; KASHKAY, M.S.; KEL'DYSH, E.V.; KERIMOV, A.G.; LEMBERANSKIY, A.D.; MAMEDOV, G.K.; MEKHTIYEV, M.R.; MIRZOYEV, S.A.; NAGIYEV, M.F.; NESRULLAYEV, N.I.; ORUDZHEV, A.R.; RADZHABOV, R.A.; RUDNEV, K.N.; SADYKHOV, R.N.; SEMENOV, N.N.; TOPCHIEV, A.V.; TOPCHIBASHEV, M.A.; TAIROVA, T.A.; KHALILOV, Z.I.; EFENDIYEV, G.kh.; SHUFYUROVA, Z.Z.

IUsif Geidarovich Mamedaliev; obituary. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 17
no.12:1123-1126 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Mamedaliev, Iusif Geidarovich, 1905-1961)

ALIKHANOV, E.N.; ARUSHANOV, N.A.; AKHUNDOV, V.Yu.; ALIZADE, M.A.; AZIZBEKOV, Sh.A.; BAGIROV, M.A.; VEZIROV, S.A.; VOLOBUYEV, V.R.; VEKILOV, F.M.; GADZHIYEV, N.M.; GUSEYNOV, D.M.; GUSEYNOV, I.A.; DADASHEV, K.K.; DADASHZADE, M.A.; DALIN, M.A.; ISKENDEROV, M.A.; KAZIYEV, M.A.; KARAYEV, A.I.; KASHKAY, M.S.; KEL'DYSH, M.V.; KERIMOV, A.G.; LEMBERANSKIY, A.D.; MAMEDOV, G.K.; MEKHTIYEV, M.R.; MIRZOYEV, S.A.; NAGIYEV, M.F.; NASRULLAYEV, N.I.; OGUDZHEV, A.K.; RADZHABOV, R.A.; RUDNEV, K.N.; SADYKHOV, R.N.; SEMENOV, N.N.; TOPCHIYEV, A.V.; TOPCHIBASHEV, M.A.; TAIROVA, T.A.; KHALILOV, Z.I.; EFENDIYEV, G.Kh.; SHUKYUROVA, Z.Z.

IUsif Geidarovich Mamedaliev. Azerb.khim.zhur. no.6:5-6 '61.
(MIRA 15:5)
(Mamedaliev, IUsif Geidarovich, 1905-1961)

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CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530001-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530001-2"

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I.; KERIMOV, A.M.

Investigation of the specific heat, C_p , of 96 ethyl alcohol in the critical region. Dokl. AN SSSR 110 no.4:578-580 O '56.

(MIRA 10:1)

1. Akademik Akademii nauk AzerbSSR (for Amirkhanov). 2. Dagestanskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR, Makhachkala.

(Ethyl alcohol) (Heat capacity)

KERIMOV, A. M., Cand Phys-Math Sci -- (diss) "Investigation^s of
the Specific Heat Cv of Water and 96% ^{Alcohol} Ethyl Alcohol at High Tem-
peratures and Pressures." Mos, 1957. 11 pp (Moskovskaya Oblast
State Pedagogical Inst). Bibliography at ~~the~~ end of ~~the~~ book
(29 titles) (KL, 51-57, 91)

- 2 -

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530001-2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530001-2"

AUTHOR AMIRKHANOV KH., KERIMOV A.M. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
 TITLE An Investigation of the specific heat of water 20-2-36/67
 in the critical region. (Issledovaniye teploymkosti c
 vody i vodyanogo para v kriticheskoy oblasti.-
 Russian)
 PERIODICAL Doklady Akademii Nauk SSR 1957, Vol 113, Nr 2, pp 368-371
 (U.S.S.R.)
 ABSTRACT Publications lack particulars on the specific heat c_v of
 water and water-vapour dependent on their temperature and
 pressure. For the determination of these values the authors
 used an adiabatic calorimeter with thermoelectric control,
 as described in a former paper. It is known that for the
 investigation of the behavior of specific heat an equilibri-
 um of the temperature field is required in addition to
 obtaining adiabatic conditions in the calorimetric system.
 Here this field is more easily attainable as Grasshof's
 number in the critio region, where the coefficient of the
 thermal dilatation

$$\alpha = \frac{1}{v} \left(\frac{dv}{dT} \right)_p$$

is very high, also rises to very high values. In order to
 obtain a turbulent motion of the liquid the condition
 $Gr = 5 \cdot 10^{-4}$ must be satisfied. Gr here reached 10^7 in the

CARD 1,6

Dagestan Affil, AS USSR.

An Investigation of the specific heat of water in the
 critical region. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

20-2-36/67

experiment with one single substance and at a difference
 of temperature of 0.01° . Thus the natural development
 of the turbulent motion in the critical region promotes
 the earlier obtaining of a temperature equilibrium. It can
 be maintained that a complete thermo-dynamic equilibrium
 was obtained, that is

$$\varphi_1(p, T) = \varphi_2(p, T)$$

so that the experiment may be carried out without any
 mixture. Illustration 1 shows the transformation of the
 specific heat of water when it passes from a 2-phase into
 a 1-phase condition. Removed from the critical point, c_v
 when intersecting the boundary curve suffers an abrupt
 flexion. The abrupt c_v -modification, however, is deranged
 by approximation towards the critical point (that is with
 increasing specific volumes), although the absolute value
 of these flexions continues increasing in the heterogene-
 ous domain. Transition is extended over a considerable
 temperature section (up to 4.5° in the case of water).
 It was found that the critical region for water with regard
 to volume is limited by an interval of $v = 2.5 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ to
 $v = 4.15 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$ and with regard to temperature by an inter-

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An Investigation of the specific heat of water in the critical region.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

val of 4.5° . The ascertained critical region for water in coordinates (T, v) agrees satisfactorily with the theoretical computations of Band. In ill. 3 the dependence of the c_v -value of water in the supercritical region on the specific volume for three isotherms is known. With approximation towards the critical point the specific heat rises and attains the highest final values. With a further increase of the specific volume, that is with removal from the critical point, the specific heat decreases considerably. The values of the relative maxima fall at temperatures that are higher than the critical point. From ill. 3 it is evident that the specific heat (contrary to the theory of Van-der Waals) does not only form a function of temperature but of the volume as well. Ill.4 shows the maximum values of c_v when crossing the boundary curves. According to Semenchenko c_v reaches its maximum value at the critical point. Therefore the critical volume must correspond to the maximum of this "maximum-curve" (for water $v_k = 2.23 \text{ cm}^3/\text{g}$). This deviates by 2.5 % from schedules of the

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20-2-36/67

An Investigation of the specific heat of water in the critical region.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

VTI (Vsesoyuznyy tekhnicheskii institut « Allunion Technical Institute), from the values of Vukolovich, furthermore from the values of Krillin and Zubarev. From the classical point of view the increase of the c_v of water in the 2-phase condition at transition into the 1-phase condition can be explained by the fact that an added quantity of heat is not only consumed for the temperature increase of single phases but also for the separation of molecular bonds of a compound of many molecules. Vaporization heat cannot have an essential influence on the transformation of the c_v as with its approximation towards the critical point its value tends towards zero. In the meantime the extent of the Gr-flexion increases. At the point of transition into the 1-phase condition dissociation process and vaporization suddenly cease. This causes a jerky decrease of c_v . At the critical point the number of separated molecular bonds reaches its maximum, which causes a maximum increase of the c_v -value. By means of the equation of Van-der-Waals the above described behavior of the substance at other than critical temperatures cannot be explained either qualitatively or quantitatively. In fact, if this equation is rearranged in the

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An Investigation of the specific heat of water in the critical region.

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

following way:

$$p = \frac{RT}{v-b} - \frac{a}{v^2}, \text{ it is found that } \left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2} \right)_v = 0.$$

$$\text{Therefore } \left(\frac{\partial c_v}{\partial v} \right)_T = T \left(\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial T^2} \right)_v = 0, \text{ i.e. say the}$$

specific heat c_v must not depend on the volume and can form a function of only the temperature. According to the experiment this condition is satisfied only for the maxima for the critical and supercritical isothermes. In the case of every other specific volume the condition

$\left(\frac{\partial c_v}{\partial v} \right)_T = 0$ is not satisfied, which means that the equation of Van-der-Waals is not applicable for the critical and supercritical region. (4 Illustr., 14 citations from publications)

CARD 5/6

AMIRKHANOV, Kh. I., KERIMOV, A. I. and ALIBEKOV, A. I.

"Investigation of Phenomena Accompanying the Propagation of Ultrasound and Methods to be used in Work in this Field: Correlation of Acoustic Measurements of Heat Capacity with Direct Measurements."

report presented at the 6th Sci. Conference on the Application of Ultrasound in the investigation of Matter, 3-7 Feb 1958, organized by Min. of Education RSFSR and Moscow Oblast Pedagogic Inst. im N. K. Krupskaya.

AUTHORS: Amirkhanov, Kh. I., Kerimov, A. M. SOV/16-32-8-1/37

TITLE: Investigating the Specific Heat C_v of 96% Ethyl Alcohol Within the Critical Range (Issledovaniye teployemkosti C_v 96% nogo etilovogo spirta v kriticheskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 8, pp. 1697-1702 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This paper deals with direct determinations of C_v of liquids within a wide temperature and pressure interval carried out according to a new and specialized experimental technique. An adiabatic spherical calorimeter was used and the measurements carried out in the case of mixing as well as without it showed that no influence on the results caused by mixing may be observed, whereas the measuring period was considerably cut. From the investigations of 96% ethanol may be found that beyond the critical range of C_v an exact limit curve in the coordinates $T - v$ may be plotted, as on the occasion of the transition from the biphasic to the monophasic range a jump of

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Investigating the Specific Heat C_v of ^{96}Zr Ethyl
Alcohol Within the Critical Range

SOV/71-32-8-11

C_v is found. The character of this change differs according to the approach to the critical range and passes over to a sharp continuous change with a maximum at $\Delta T = 5.5^\circ\text{C}$ in the case of a certain specific volume. The specific capacity C_v near the critical range is highly dependent on the value of the specific volume; it reaches a maximum at the critical volume in order to decrease again in the case of a further increase of the specific volume. It was found that the Van der Waals equation can neither reflect the behaviour of the substance within the critical range in qualitative, nor in quantitative respect. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 14 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ABSTRACT: Dagestanskiy filial Akademii nauk SSSR Laboratoriya fiziki
(Dagestan Branch, AS USSR Laboratory of Physics)

DATE: November 2 1955

Card 2/2

KERIMOV, A. M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/4342

Vserossiyskaya konferentsiya professorov i prepodavateley pedagogicheskikh institutov.

Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva; trudy konferentsiy, vyp. 9 (Application of Ultrasonics in the Study of Substances, No. 9) Moscow, Izd. MOPI, 1959. 245 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,000 copies printed.

Eds.: V. F. Nozdrev, Professor, and B. B. Kudryavtsev, Professor.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientists specializing in ultrasonics, and for those interested in the application of ultrasonics to the study of the properties of materials, and to the quality control of machined parts and structural elements.

COVERAGE: The collection constitutes the transactions of the All-Russian Conference of Professors and Teachers of Pedagogical Institutes. The articles report on recent theoretical and experimental investigations in the field of ultrasonics and discuss the application of ultrasonics to the study of

~~Card 1/7~~

Application of Ultrasonics (Cont.)
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721530001-2"

materials and to the quality control of machined parts and structural elements (defectoscopy). No personalities are mentioned. References accompany most of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Rzhevkin, S. N. [MGU imeni Lomonosova (Moscow State University imeni Lomonosov)]. Contribution to the Theory of the Ultrasonic Interferometer

3

Shakhparonov, M. I. [Moscow State University imeni Lomonosov]. On the Possibility of Investigating the Function of Distribution of Density Fluctuation From the Data on the Speed of Propagation of Hypersonic Waves

9

Amirkhanov, Kh. I., A. M. Kerimov, and B. G. Alibekov [Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR (Dagestan Branch of the Academy of Sciences USSR)]. Investigation of the Specific Heat C_v of a Liquid by Direct Measurement and Comparison of the Results Obtained With Values of Specific Heat C_v Found by Means of Ultrasonics

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~~Card 2/7~~

KERIMOV, A M.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5469

Soveshchaniye po kriticheskim yavleniyam i flyuktuatsiyam v rastvorakh. Moscow, 1960.

Kriticheskiye yavleniya i flyuktuatsii v rastvorakh; trudy soveshchaniya, yanvar' 1960 g. (Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations in Solutions; Transactions of the Conference, January 1960) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1960. 190 p. 2,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova. Khimicheskii fakul'tet.

Responsible Ed.: M. I. Shakhparonov, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor; Ed. of Publishing House: E. S. Dragunov; Tech. Ed.: S. G. Tikhomirova.

PURPOSE : This collection of articles is intended for scientific personnel concerned with chemistry, physics, and heat power engineering.

Card 1/9

Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations

SOV/5469

COVERAGE: The book contains 24 of the 26 reports read at the Conference on Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations in Solutions organized by the Chemical Division of Moscow State University, January 26-28, 1960. The reports contain results of investigations carried out in recent years by Soviet physicists, chemists, and heat power engineers. The Organizing Committee of the Conference was composed of Professor Kh. I. Amirkhanov, A. Z. Golik, I. R. Krichevskiy (Chairman), V. K. Semenchenko, A. V. Storonkin, I. Z. Fisher, and M. I. Shakhparonov (Deputy Chairman). References accompany individual articles.

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Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations

SOV/5469

Akhadov, Ya. Yu., and M. I. Shakhparonov [Laboratoriya fiziko-khimii rastvorov, Khimicheskiy fakul'tet, Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova -- Laboratory of the Physical Chemistry of Solutions, Chemistry Division, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov]. Dielectric Properties of Solutions in a Superhigh Frequency Field and Concentration Fluctuations

14

Beridze, D. K., and M. I. Shakhparonov [Laboratory of Physical Chemistry of Solutions, Chemistry Division, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov]. Light Scattering in Solutions Having a Critical Stratification Point

21

Vuks, M. F., and L. I. Lisnyanskiy [Laboratoriya molekulyarnoy optiki, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet, Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. A. A. Zhdanova -- Laboratory of Molecular Optics, Physics Division, Leningrad State University imeni A. A. Zhdanov]. Intermolecular Interaction and Light Scattering in Solutions of Pyridine and α -Picoline in Water

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Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations

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Zatsepina, L. P., and M. I. Shakhparonov [Laboratory of the Physical Chemistry of Solutions, Chemistry Division, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov]. Rayleigh Light Scattering in Nitrobenzene -- Cyclohexane and Ethyl Alcohol - Diethylamine Solutions

32

Kasimov, R. M., and M. I. Shakhparonov [Laboratory of the Physical Chemistry of Solutions, Chemistry Division, Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov]. Dielectric Properties of Solutions in Electromagnetic Fields of the Millimetric Band and Concentration Fluctuations

37

Krichevskiy, I. R., and N. Ye. Khazanova [Laboratoriya vysokikh davleniy, GIAP -- Laboratory of High-Pressure [Studies], Moscow State Design and Planning Scientific Research Institute of the Nitrogen Industry]. Diffusion of Liquid and Gaseous Solutions in the Critical Region

45

Krichevskiy, I. R., and Yu. V. Tsekhanskaya [Laboratory of

Card 4/9

Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations

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ment of Experimental Physics, Dnepropetrovsk State University].
Investigation of Density Fluctuations in Ether and Benzene
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Mokhov, N. V., and I. V. Kirsh [Department of Experimental
Physics, Dnepropetrovsk State University] Variation in the
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89

Nozdrev, V. F., B. I. Kal'yanov and M. G. Shirkevich [Moskov-
skiy oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut -- Pedagogical Insti-
tute of the Moscow Oblast]. Hypersonic Investigation in
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93

Rott, L. A. [Minskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut -- Minsk
Forestry Engineering Institute]. Concerning the Diffusion in
the Critical Stratification Region

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Card 6/9

Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations

SOV/5469

Roshchina, G. P. [Laboratoriya molekulyarnoy fiziki, Fizicheskiy fakul'tet, Kiyevskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. T. G. Shevchenko -- Laboratory of Molecular Physics, Division of Physics, Kiyev State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko] Investigation of Fluctuations in Solutions by the Method of Light Scattering

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Skripov, V. P. [Laboratoriya molekulyarnoy fiziki, Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova -- Laboratory of Molecular Physics, Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov]. Special Structural Features of Matter in the Vicinity of the Critical Point and Transfer Phenomena

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Skripov, V. P., and Yu. D. Kolpakov [Laboratory of Molecular Physics, Ural Polytechnic Institute imeni S. M. Kirov, and the Laboratoriya teplofiziki, Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR -- Thermophysics Laboratory, Ural Branch, AS USSR]. Light Scattering in Carbon Dioxide along Pre- and Post-Critical Isotherms

126

Smirnov, B. A. [Institut neftekhimicheskogo sinteza AN SSSR -- Card 7/9

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russian State University (Minsk)] Correlation Analysis of the
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Shakhparonov, M.I. [Laboratory of the Physical Chemistry of Solu-
tions, Chemistry Division, Moscow State University imeni M. V.
Lomonosov]. Fluctuations in Solutions 151

Shimanskaya, Ye. T., and A. Z. Golik [Laboratory of Molecular
Physics, Physics Division, Kiyev State University imeni T. G.
Shevchenko]. Investigation of the Critical State, Liquid-
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Critical Phenomena and Fluctuations

SOV/5469

Shimanskaya, Ye. T., Yu. I. Shimanskiy, and A. Z. Golik [Lab-
oratory of Molecular Physics, Division of Physics, Kiyev
State University imeni T. G. Shevchenko]. Investigation of
the Critical State of Pure Substances by Tepler's Method 171

Resolution of the Conference on Critical Phenomena and Fluc-
tuations in Solutions 189

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QD545.S73)

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S/081/61/000/018/006/027
B104/B101

AUTHORS: Amirkhanov, Kh. I., Kerimov, A. M., Alibekov, B. G.

TITLE: Thermo-physical properties of a substance at critical temperature. Heat capacity C_v in the critical range

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 18, 1961, 43, abstract 18B297 (Sb. "Kritich. yavleniya i flyuktuatsii v rastvorakh". M., AN SSSR, 1960, 5-13)

TEXT: The heat capacity C_v of carbonic acid and n-heptane was investigated as a function of temperature and volume in the critical range. In contrast to the sudden jumps of $\sim C_v$ during crossing the boundary curve far from the critical point, the jump of C_v near the critical point has a certain temperature interval which reaches its maximum value at the critical isochore. At the temperature of transition of the system from a two-phase into a single-phase region, boundary curves of different isochores in T-V coordinates are plotted. Outside the critical range these curves

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B104/B101

Thermo-physical properties of a...

coincide with boundary curves constructed from p-V-T data. The curves $C_v = \text{const}$ are plotted in the supercritical range. They show maxima on the critical isochore. The data obtained allow to characterize peculiarities of the behavior of a substance near the critical point.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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Card 2/2

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I., akademik; KERIMOV, A.M.

Heat capacity c_v of water and water vapor at high temperatures and under high pressures. Dokl. AN SSSR 139.no.2:398-401 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR. 2. AN AzerbSSR (for Amirkhanov).
(Water vapor) (Heat capacity)

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I., akademik; KERIMOV, A.M.

Specific heat (c_p) of water and water vapor in phase transitions and supercritical parameters. Dokl. AN SSSR 142 no.5:1101-1104 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR. 2. AN Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR (for Amirkhanov).

(Water)
(Heat capacity)
(Phase rule and equilibrium)

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I.; KERIMOV, A.M.; ALIBEKOV, B.G.

Direct measurements of the heat capacity of n-heptane and
carbon dioxide. Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.13:
89-99 '61. (MIRA 16:6)

(Heptane—Thermal properties)
(Carbon dioxide—Thermal properties)

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I., doktor fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk; KERIMOV, A.M.,
kand. fiziko-matemat. nauk

Experimental study of the heat capacity c_v of water and water
vapor at supercritical parameters of state. Teploenergetika
10 no.9:61-66 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Dagestanskly filial AN SSSR.
(Water--Thermal properties)

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk; KERIMOV, A.M., kand. fiz.-
matem. nauk

Study of thermal capacity of water and steam with a constant
volume using a direct method along the line of saturation
including the critical point. Teploenergetika 10 no.8:64-
69 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Dagestanskiy filial AN SSSR.
(Steam) (Heat—Transmission)

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I., akademik; KERIMOV, A.M.

Heat capacity at constant water and water vapor volumes in single-phase and two-phase regions adjacent to the boundary curve including the critical point. Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.5:1064-1067 Ag '63.
(MIRA 16:9)

1. AN AzerbSSR (for Amirkhanov).

(Calorimetry)

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I., akademik; KERIMOV, A.M.

Heat capacity of water and water vapor at supercritical
state parameters. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.3:581-584 N '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

1. Dagestanskly filial AN SSSR. 2. AN AzerSSR (for Amirkhanov).

ACCESSION NR: APL025127

S/0096/64/000/004/0067/0069

AUTHORS: Amirkhanov, Kh. I. (Academician); Kerimov, A. M. (Candidate of physico-mathematical sciences); Alibekov, B. G. (Engineer, Dissertator); Vakhrov, D. I. (Engineer)

TITLE: Investigation of isochoric specific heat of several alkanes in the two-phase region

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 4, 1964, 67-69

TOPIC TAGS: alkanes, isochoric specific heat, alkane specific heat, n octane, n hexane, n heptane

ABSTRACT: The results of direct measurements of c_v of three alkanes (n-hexane, n-heptane and n-octane) in the two-phase region measured in the adiabatic calorimeter described by Amirkhanov (Kh. I. Amirkhanov and A. M. Kerimov "Teploenergetika" No. 6, 1962) are presented. Graphs of the following are shown: a- c_v (two-phase) for n-octane (C_8H_{18}) as a function of temperature (100-300C) for different specific

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ACCESSION NR: AP4025427

volumes (2-8 cm³/gm); b- α_v (two-phase) as a function of v for different T (same range as before); c- α_v (two-phase) for C₆H₁₄, C₇H₁₆ and C₈H₁₈ as a function of T/T_c ($T_c = T_{critical}$); d- α_v (two-phase) as a function of specific volume (0-70 cm³/gm) for the three alkanes; e- $\Delta\alpha_v = \alpha_v$ (two-phase) - of specific volume for the three alkanes. It was found that all three alkanes satisfied the equation
$$v = \frac{v_c}{1 + 0.2062 (T_c - T)^{0.4}}$$
 within 0.2 % of a specific volume of 7-8 cm³/gm. Orig. art. has: 6 graphs and 9 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Dagestanskiy filial ANSSSR (Daghestan Branch of the ANSSSR)

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I., akademik; ALIBEKOV, B.G., inzh.; VIKHROV, D.I., inzh.;
KERIMOV, A.M., kand. fiz.-matem. nauk

Study of the isochoric heat capacity of some alkanes.
Teploenergetika 11 no.3:81-86 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Dagestanskly filial AN SSSR.

TSIKERMAN, L.Ya.; KERIMOV, A.M.

Experimental check of the engineering method for long-range
predictions of corrosion danger to pipelines. Gaz. delo no.9:
28-32 '64. (MIPA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut (for TSikerman).
2. Institut nefti i khimii im. Azizbekova, Baku (for Kerimov).

TSIKERMAN, L.Ya.; KERIMOV, A.M.

Quantitative evaluation of the factors accelerating and slowing
down the electrochemical corrosion of underground pipelines.
Gaz. delo no.11:22-26 '64. (MIRA 18:2)

1. Moskovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut i Azerbaydzhanskiy
institut nef'ti i khimii im. Azizbekova.

AMIRKHANOV, Kh.I., doktor fiz.-matem. nauk; EMRIMOV, A.M., kand. fiz.-
matem. nauk; STEFANOV, G.V., inzh., MORSELOV, E.A., inzh.

Thermodynamic properties of water and water vapor. Teploenergetika
12 no.3:56-59 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Dagestanskij filial AN SSSR.

KERIMOV, A. N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Effect of petroleum ^{the activity of}
~~activity~~ upon its expulsion from ^a ~~the~~ porous medium by air."

Baku, 1958. 10 pp (Min of Higher Education USSR, Azerbaydzhan
Order of Labor Red Banner Industrial Inst im M. Azizbekov),
150 copies (KL, 35-58, 108)

~~KERIMOV, A.N.~~

Minimal length of a layer model used in expelling oil by air. Izv.
vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no.2:79-81 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Petroleum engineering) (Models and modeling)

KERIMOV, A.N.

Effect of the permeability of porous rocks on basic indices of
air drive. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz no.4:79-84 '58.
(MIRA 11:9)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. M. Azizbekova.
(Rocks--Permeability) (Secondary recovery of oil)

KERIMOV, A.N.; BABALYAN, G.A.

Effect of oil activity on the basic indices of oilulsion by air.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft i gaz no.8:53-57 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy industrial'nyy institut im. Azizbekova.
(Secondary recovery of oil)

KURILEV, A. Yu. (Sngv)

Dissertation: "On One Method of Radiospectroscopy of Dielectrics." Cand Tech Sci,
Moscow Electrical Engineering Institute of Communications, 30 Jun 54. (Vechernyya
Moskva, Moscow, 22 Jun 54)

no: 002 013, 25 Dec 1954

9(9)

10

AUTHOR: Kerimov, A.Yu.

SOV/55-58-3-11/30

TITLE: Graphic Calculation of the Absorption Coefficient of Micro Radio Waves in Dielectrics (Graficheskly raschet koeffitsiyenta pogloshcheniya mikroradiovoln v dielektrikakh)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki, mekhanika, astronomii, fiziki, khimii v.43, 1958, Nr 3, pp 75-80 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author proposes a very simple graphical method for the determination of the absorption coefficient of microradio waves in different dielectrics. The method is similar to a method of Odinetz [Ref 2]. The refraction- and absorption coefficient are determined only by means of measurements of the transparencies. The nomogram to be applied in a special case is represented. An experimental examination showed good coincidences of the results with known data. The method is also suitable, if the dielectric is in a waveguide system. There are 4 figures, 1 table, 6 Soviet references

Association: Kafedra radiotekhniki Moskovskogo universiteta.
Card 1/1 (Chair of Radiotechnics, Moscow University)

21(3)

AUTHOR: Kerimov, A.Yu.

SOV/55-58-4-9/31

TITLE: The Work of the Mass Radiator Under Pulse Conditions (Rabota massovogo izluchatelya v impul'snom rezhime)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Moskovskogo universiteta, Seriya
1958, Nr 4, pp 85-86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a new mass radiator consisting of a little envelope, at the bottom of which there are 5mm³ tungsten shavings (grains of 0.01-0.6 mm) and in which as electrodes there are soldered two tungsten wires of diameter 3 mm and length 11 mm. The distance of the electrodes amounts 7-8 mm. The shavings are put into motion by an air twist produced under pressure. The feed is performed by a generator for high-tension impulses (duration 2-11 μ sec) which are formed by a Triatron-modulator and amplified by an impulse transformer. The mass radiator is more efficient than those of V.K.Arkad'yev and I.M.Dunskaya [Ref 3], The author mentions papers of A.P.Kalugina [Ref 4] and A.A. Glagoleva-Arkad'yeva [Ref 2]. There are 5 figures, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra radiotekhniki (Chair of Radio Technology)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1957

Card 1/1

KERIMOV, A.Yu.

Focusing action of a zonal antenna in the millimeter wave range.
Vest. Mosk, un. Ser. mat., mekh., astron., fiz., khim. 13 no. 4:175-178 '58.
(MIRA 12:4)

1. Kafedra radiotekhniki Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Radio--Antennas) (Microwaves)

KERIMOV, B.

Competition between the cities and the districts of Azerbaijan.
Obshchestv.pit. no.4:10 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Zamestitel' ministra trgovli Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Azerbaijan—Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

ALIZADE, K.A.; BAGMANOV, M.A.; KERIMOV, B.G.

~~Maykop sediments of the southeastern Lesser Caucasus~~
Maykop sediments of the southeastern Lesser Caucasus [in
Azerbaijani with summary in Russian]. Dokl. AN Azerb. SSR 15
no.4:321-323 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Institut geologii Akademii nauk Azerbaydzhanskoy SSR.
(Caucasus—Geology, Stratigraphic)

KERIMOV, B. [K.]

USSR/Nuclear Physics -- Mesotrons
Nuclear Physics -- Cosmic Rays

Jan 49

"The Mass of Neutral Mesons," A. Sokolov,
B. Kerimov, Sci Res Inst Phys, Moscow State
U imeni M. V. Lomonosov, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIV, No 2

Establishes that the mass of neutral mesons,
being brought into equilibrium with a
system of nucleons, cannot exceed the value
130 m (m = the mass of one electron). Sub-
mitted 6 Nov 48.

25/49T80

62. A statistical theory of the atomic nucleus. H. A. Sokolov and B. L. Kapitov. *Sov. J. Nucl. Energy*, 1964, 1, 1. A statistical theory of heavy at. nuclei is based on the assumption that the transmission of the forces between the nucleons is due to 2 different kinds of mesons with different masses: π and ρ . A pseudoscalar meson of mass $265 m_e$ and a vector meson of mass $130 m_e$ a reasonable weak coupling theory is obtained. The assumption that both meson masses are $265 m_e$, the mass of the π meson, leads to larger values of the coupling constants, which do not permit a perturbation treatment.

14-00000B [K.]

USSR

539 152.1

1951 Statistical theory of the atomic nucleus,
H. BAKHAROV, Zh. eksper. teor. Fiz., 24, No. 3, 792-802
(1951) Russian

Developing the idea of D. Ivanenko and A. Sokolov
in the field theory, GITTL, Moscow-Leningrad
(1950, pp. 402-4), according to which, in statistical
theories of heavy nuclei, the assumption of mesons
with a smaller mass than that usually accepted can
yield values of bonding energy and nuclear radius in
relatively better agreement with experimental data.
The stability of heavy nuclei is investigated from the
point of view of the field theory of nuclear forces.
The bonding energy is expressed as a function of the
mass number A and of the nuclear bonding para-
meter. The range of variation is found for the
mass and the bonding parameters, within
which the nuclear equilibrium is possible.

P. LACHMAN.

MDL XAH

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SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
AUTHOR KERIMOV, B.K., DŽAVADOV, A.V.
TITLE On the Statistical Theory of the Atomic Nucleus. III.
PERIODICAL Žurn. eksp. i teor. fis, 30, 900-914 (1956)
Publ. 5 / 1956 reviewed 9 / 1956

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1230

The present work is a further development of previous works for the case that the density of nucleons is characterized by a constant interior part (for $r < R_0$) and diminishes exponentially (for $r > R_0$) on the boundary. At first the exchange energy and the ordinary potential energy of the nucleus are computed by means of the method developed by Hartree-Fock as functions of the distribution density of the particles and of the parameters of the nuclear forces. On this occasion also a connection between densities and the maximum wave numbers of protons and neutrons is ascertained. Next, the simple case of a nucleus with equal densities of protons and neutrons is investigated: ($q_p(\vec{r}) = q_n(\vec{r})$). The corresponding total potential energy of the nucleus is expressed as a function of the total density $q(r)$ of the nucleons in the nucleus. In the simplest case, i.e. that of the statistical model (constant density of particles), the two-nucleon potential, which, in addition to the exchange forces, also contains the usual forces of repulsion with short range, leads to a saturation of the binding energy. This saturation occurs at normal density ($x=1$). In the case of the problem investigated the ordinary potential energy plays the most important part. There follows now the computation of the

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Žurn. eksp. i teor. fis, 30, 900-914 (1956)

CARD 2 / 2

PA - 1230

binding energy of a nucleus with irregularly distributed nucleons by means of the RITZ method.

In the case $g^2/\hbar c = 0,051$ (or $g^2/\hbar c = 0,132$) the binding energy for a nucleon has a minimum of about -14 MeV (or ~ -14 MeV) at $R_0 = 1,2 \cdot 10^{-13} A^{1/3}$ cm (and at $R_0 = 1,48 = 1,48 \cdot 10^{-13} A^{1/3}$ cm respectively).

In conclusion the binding energy of the nuclei and the density of distribution of the nucleons is computed in consideration of the COULOMB- and of the surface effects. At first the COULOMB energy of the nucleus is computed in Hartree-Fock's approximation. The kinetic energy due to the inhomogeneity of nucleon density on the periphery of the nucleus is ascertained by WEIZ-SAECKER's correction, whereupon an expression for the total energy of the nucleus is written down. The fact that COULOMB energy as well as the kinetic energy due to surface conditions are taken into account produces the following result: With every A the parameters q and $\epsilon_0 = a/R_0$ of the nuclear

density have only one pair of values allowing the nucleus to exist in equilibrium. The relation $\epsilon_0 = a/R_0$ is a certain function of the mass number A, in which case $\epsilon_0 \sim 0,2$ actually applies at $A \gg 120$. Finally, q practically does not depend on A at $A > 50$, i.e. in the case of medium and heavy nuclei the density of the central part of the nucleus is practically constant.

INSTITUTION: Moscow State University.

KERIMOV, B.K.

CARD 1 / 2

PA - 1444

SUBJECT USSR / PHYSICS
 AUTHOR KERIMOV, B.K., DŽAVADOV, A.V.
 TITLE Nuclear Density and the Distribution of the Orbital Momentum in the Nucleus.
 PERIODICAL Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis, 30, fasc.6, 1065-1069 (1956)
 Issued: 8 / 1956 reviewed: 10 / 1956

Proceeding from the particle density computed by the authors (Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis, 30, 900 (1956)) the distribution of the average quadratic orbital momentum of nucleons is computed. Furthermore, its connection with that state of the nucleus which is characterized by the lowest energy is determined. In the statistical model by THOMAS-FERMI the average value of the square of the orbital momentum of the nucleus can be expressed by the formula $\langle L_N^2 \rangle_{av} = (1/N) \int_0^\infty L^2 n_N(L) dL$. Here $n_N(L) dL$ denotes the number of neutrons with an orbital momentum between L and $L+dL$, N - total number of neutrons in the nucleus. Only neutrons are investigated here for the same formulae are applicable also to protons. Next, the average value is expressed by the density functions of the neutron distribution. From the shell model there results a certain demand made as regards the possible form of distribution density of the particles in the nuclei, namely: The results agree with experiments only in the case of a suitable selection of the density function. The formula for the average value found with the distribution density $q_n(r) = q(r)/2 = q_{on} e^{-(r-R_0)/a}$ is given. The same formula is obtained also for protons. With such a distribution density the average square angular momentum of

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Žurn.eksp.i teor.fis, 30, fasc.6, 1065-1069 (1956) CARD 2 / 2 PA - 1444

neutrons and protons in the nucleus is the function of a single parameter

$\xi_0 = a/R_0$. At $\xi_0 \sim 0$ the best agreement with the shell model is obtained. A diagram of the function is attached: $\langle L^2 \rangle$.

The thickness a of the surface layer grows proportionally to the radius R_0 of the nuclear trunk with constant density. Because of $R_0 \sim A^{1/3}$ it is also true that $a \sim A^{1/3}$: therefore the thickness of the surface layer must be proportional to $A^{1/3}$, for $A \gtrsim 100$.

A connection between the minimum of energy and the distribution of the orbital momentum in the nucleus is then pointed out. The corresponding values of the parameters are numerically given. The nuclear density corresponding to these parameters then indicates the correct value (which agrees with the shell model) for the binding energy E/A and for the distribution of the average quadratic orbital momentum. The following parameter values agree well with the experiment:

$R_0 = 0,944 \cdot 10^{-13} A^{1/3}$; $a = 0,189 \cdot 10^{-13} A^{1/3}$. The constant nuclear density leads to a value for the average quadratic angular momentum that is too high (with respect to the experimental data). However, the nuclear density given in the aforementioned previous work furnishes a value that is too low.

In conclusion a relation between the distribution density and the first occurrence of the nucleon with the greatest angular momentum is found in the nucleus. Also the critical neutron- and proton numbers corresponding to the value $\xi = a/R_0 = 0,375$ are given.

INSTITUTION: Moscow State University

USSR/Nuclear Physics

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Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 5, 1957, 11124

where r is the distance between two nucleons. When calculating the energy of the nucleus, the wave function of the nucleus is taken in the form of a product of the Slater determinant of the single-particle functions of each of the nucleons by the correlation function $\sum_{ij} g(r_{ij})$,

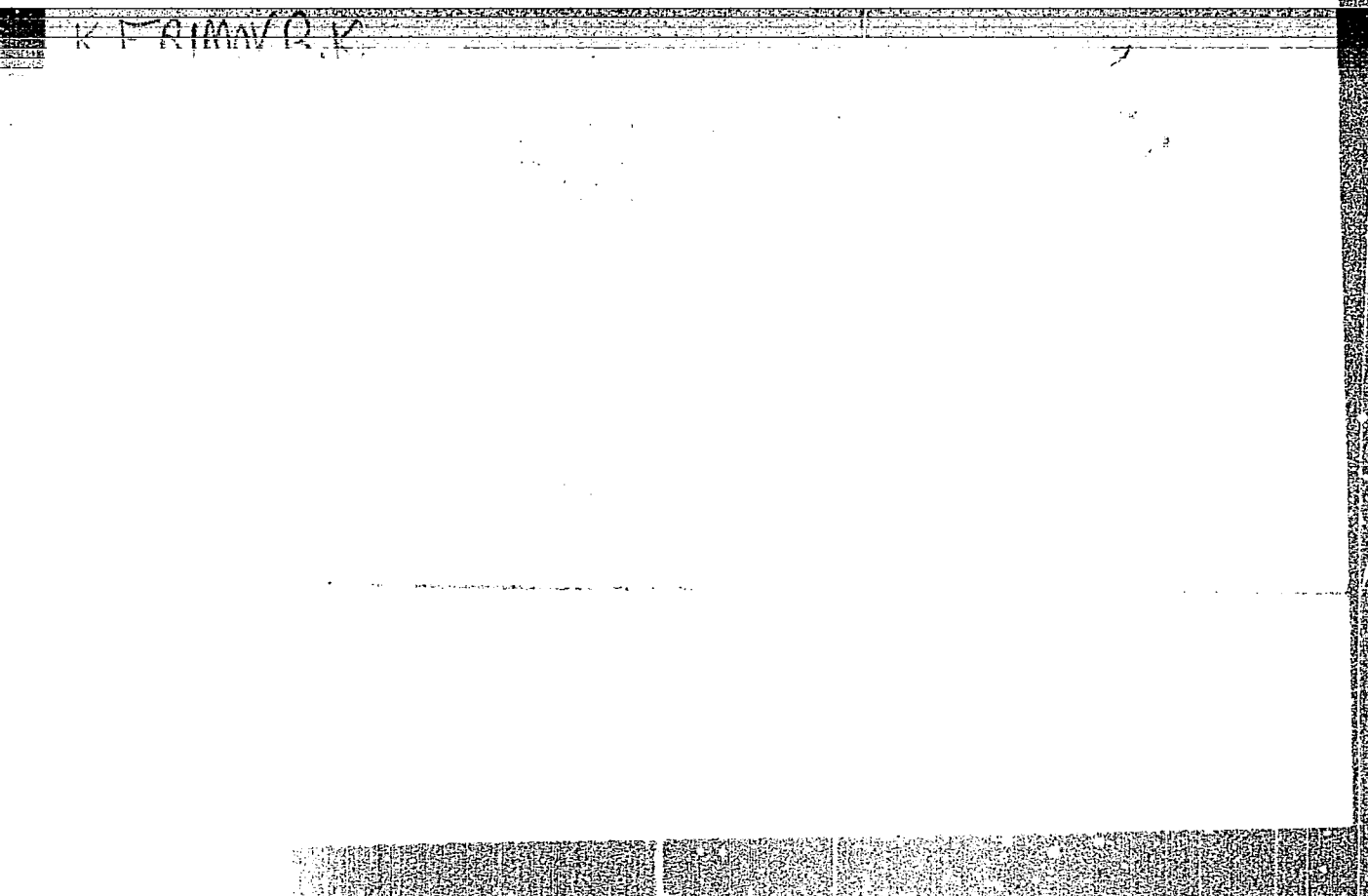
where the summation is over all pairs of nucleons, and $g(r_{ij}) = 1, r_{ij} > r_c; g(r_{ij}) = 0, r_{ij} < r_c$.

The energy of the nucleus turns out to be a function of the parameters that enter into U_{12} and of the nuclear radius. The values of these parameters are found from the condition that the energy be a minimum and that the experimental values of the binding energy of the nucleon in the nucleus be in agreement. It turns out, that for specified values of a and for a nuclear radius r_0 , the radius of the repelling core r_c should be greater than

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